

Stark Evening Democrat.

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CANTON, OHIO, MARCH 14, 1895.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

UNITED PRESS DISPATCHES.

THEY WILL DIVIDE.

Railroads and Mine Owners Will Raise the Price of Coal and Divide the Extra Profit.

COLUMBUS, March 13.—Representatives of railroads engaged in coal carrying trade, met here this morning pursuant to adjournment in New York last week, but after twenty minutes session adjourned to 3 p. m.

All coal mine operators in Ohio were represented in the meeting upon invitation, and a proposition was submitted them as to how the 40 cents which it is proposed to add to the price of a ton of coal is to be divided between the railroads and mine operators. The adjournment to 3 p. m. was in order to permit operators consider this proposition.

ACROSS THE POND.

All the Match Workers of France to Strike—Terms of Peace for China and Japan.

PARIS, March 13.—The owners of the great match factories at Pantin and Aubervilliers have refused to accede to the demands of their employees for increased wages. The labor union to which the men belong has ordered employees of all the match factories in France to cease work at noon today.

HUGO'S BODY CARRIED FOR.

PARIS, March 13.—The body of Victor Hugo was deposited in St. Sulpice especially constructed for the purpose in the Pantheon this morning.

WORKING FOR PEACE.

LONDON, March 13.—A Globe dispatch from Hiroshima says the Chinese peace envoys will leave Tien-Tsin, March 14. Two steamers will convey them.

Dispatch from Tien-Tsin says the conditions to be imposed upon China by Japan upon the conclusion of peace, include the session of Manchuria as far north as Munkden and the great wall.

SENATOR CAMERON'S SEAT.

In the Senate the Subject of Much Gossip at the National Capitol—His Free Silver Views the Cause.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There is a great deal of interest manifested here in the course of Senator J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania. This is especially true since the Bi-entennial League declared for ex-Congressman Stibbey for the presidency, and the general impression got abroad that Stibbey was being used as a mask for Mr. Cameron's candidacy. Commenting on the Pennsylvania's movements the Evening News of this city prints the following:

"It is becoming a matter of conjecture as to Senator Cameron's ability to again jungle the legislature of Pennsylvania so as to secure his election to the senate. It has been but a few brief months since Mr. Cameron abandoned the hard money rings and put himself on record as an open advocate of free silver by writing a letter to the league of Republican clubs, then holding a session at Denver. It produced a nine days' sensation, and several strong republican organizations in the west placed at the head of their editorial columns a couple of lines in black-faced type bearing this legend: 'For president in 1896, J. Donald Cameron.' While the holding of this banner was premature, and productive of no lasting benefit, it had the effect of materially strengthening Mr. Cameron's popularity. His change of base added largely to his influence in the senate, where the silver men have a working majority of eight. But the transference of this respect and admiration to the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania is quite another matter."

"A careful inspection of the situation shows that the anti-Cameron sentiment in the present legislature does not look formidable. Nearly one-half of the membership of the legislature is likely to be re-elected in 1896, and hence Senator Cameron is anxious to make the acquaintance of those who are likely to participate in the next election for United States Senator. For this reason it is understood that Mr. Cameron will go to Harrisburg early in April and remain during the month, holding frequent conferences with republican legislators and other politicians of the party in a position to give him substantial assistance in realizing his political ambitions."

"The great difficulty in defeating Senator Cameron will be found in the trouble which will be experienced in solidifying the entire opposition on some available and competent candidate. Senator Porter and Dave Martin are said to favor anything and everything to beat Cameron. The opposition in the eastern portion of the state is understood to favor the candidacy of District Attorney Graham, of Philadelphia, and will pit him against the present incumbent unless something better should offer. In the meantime, from present indications, it is a safe bet of trade dollars to hickory nuts that Senator Cameron will be re-elected without turning a hair."

Gov. McKinley in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Governor McKinley of Ohio, after spending yesterday and last evening in this city, left this morning for Thomasville, Ga., where he will remain some time in hope of regaining the health of Mrs. McKinley. He received an ovation at the hotel last night.

Mr. Wilson Got In.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Hon. William L. Wilson, the newly appointed postmaster general, had an amusing experience at the treasury department this afternoon. The hour for closing the department to visitors is 2 o'clock, but Mr. Wilson got there considerably after that time. He was stopped at the entrance by one of the door keepers with, "Excuse me, sir, but the department is closed to visitors at this hour."

"But," said Mr. Wilson, "I am—No, I am not." He was about to say "a member of Congress," when he remembered that his constituents had relieved him of that title on the 4th of this month. Then he continued: "Why, I am—No, I am not." He was on the

point of saying that he was a member of the cabinet, when he remembered that he had not yet assumed his duties of postmaster general. Finally, with a broad smile, he said, "I am Mr. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia."

The doorkeeper swung open the iron gate, and with a low bow said, "Come right in, Mr. Postmaster General."

Weather Forecast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—For Ohio: Rain or snow followed by local snows on lakes; northerly winds and colder with cold wave.

\$100,000 Blaze.

NEW YORK CITY, March 13.—A six story brick building at 345 South Fifth avenue, occupied by Gillis & Geoghegan, manufacturers of steam padding apparatus, and Nicolas Tesla, electrical supplies, burned this morning. Loss one hundred thousand; nearly covered by insurance.

McKinley Second.

HARRISBURG, March 13.—An afternoon paper prints a poll of the legislature on the presidential question. Many senators and members declined to be quoted. The poll shows Governor Hastings to be first choice. Democrats seemed at a loss to suggest any Democrat of national prominence. There were votes for Vice President Stevenson, Postmaster General Wilson and ex-Governor Patterson.

The following summary shows the vote of republicans: Hastings, 39; Reed, 19; McKinley, 20; Allison, 2; Harrison, 7; Quay, 1; Dixon, 1; Cameron, 1; Depew, 1.

Republican Scare in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 13.—Governor Joshua H. Marvel is seriously ill at his home in Laurel, although word comes from there that he is in no immediate danger, and that his condition is slightly improved. The Governor has, for many years, been a sufferer from heart disease and dropsy, but in spite of this he has been in almost daily attendance at the sessions of the legislature at Dover, until last Friday, when he took to his bed.

The illness of the Governor has caused much commotion in political circles. He is more than 70 years of age. All the state officers are appointed by the Governor, and should this illness terminate fatally, he will be succeeded by Speaker Wm. T. Watson, of the senate, who is a Democrat. This would throw all the state spoils to the Democrats.

A Fugitive's Hard Fate.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A strange story is developed by the pardon from the Joliet state prison of Harris Steele, who was serving a 14 year sentence for a robbery committed in 1880. The pardon was the result of the efforts of J. W. Drouillard, a Chicago attorney, who was an old time friend and school chum of the prisoner.

Steele was the member of a prominent and wealthy family of Portsmouth, O., and inherited a \$60,000 fortune. He held several government positions in Ohio, but lost all his money on the races, and came to Chicago in 1880 penniless and desperate. Too proud to inform his friends of his condition, he finally reached the verge of starvation, and one night stole a pair of 60-cent second-hand shoes, knocking down the proprietor in his attempt to escape.

For the 60-cent theft he was sentenced to 14 years in Joliet. United States Senator Foster, of Vermont, who was a relative of his mother, and other prominent people tried to effect a pardon, but unsuccessfully, and his existence had been almost forgotten when Attorney Drouillard, on a visit to the prison, recognized his old time friend in the broken, haggard convict, Steele.

The severity of the sentence and the petty offense were placed before Governor Altgeld, the attorney's efforts finally resulting in a pardon after the prisoner had served six years for his 60-cent theft, expiating his crime at the rate of 10 cents a year.

Four Bank Officials Indicted.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Four of the officers of the Evanston National bank have been indicted for the alleged embezzlement of funds of the institution by the grand jury of the United States district court. The aggregate of the reported shortage is placed by Receiver William C. Wood at \$44,600. The indicted officers are: President Henry Wells, charged with the embezzlement of \$30,000; Vice President N. E. Hill, charged with the embezzlement of \$7,500; Cashier John C. Austin, charged with the embezzlement of \$3,600; Director, E. T. Paul, charged with the embezzlement of \$3,500.

Cleveland on His Way Home.

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., March 13.—The light-house steamer Violet, on which the president and party of friends are being sent for several days, anchored in Pamlico Sound, duck-shooting, has started on her return trip. All the party are well, notwithstanding there were spells of bad weather during the stay here. Mr. Cleveland had a great deal of successful hunting.

Can Go Back and Fight.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The navy department has decided to permit Tanaka, the Japanese cadet, now at the naval academy, to suspend his duties, at his own request, and go home to participate in the war. He may resume his place in the academy if his term of absence is not too long and his standing in studies is satisfactory.

A Big Building Burned.

BROOKLYN, March 13.—The 4-story brick building occupying a space of 100 feet square on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Second street, owned and occupied by Charles Feltman and known as Feltman hall, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000.

RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS

The Disgrace of the Southern City is a Detriment to That Section.

FIVE BLACKS KILLED

For no Excuse Whatever—Seven Others Were Wounded.

The Mayor Shows Himself a Huge Fizzle in His Treatment of the Matter—Report of the Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The thick fog in the early morning was the veil behind which desperate white levee laborers gathered and which they penetrated with Winchester rifle balls aimed at the colored non-union men at work at the ships.

The attack was made at points several miles apart, just before the arrival of the police, and as a result there are half a dozen corpses and a dozen or so wounded men. The police saw the attack, but no arrests followed, their claiming they were too few to cope with the unexpected outbreak. The day before the mayor said all was quiet and the governor saw no ground for interference, but now the business men are denouncing both. The militia is in readiness to move. An appeal to the federal government has virtually been made and even the foreign consuls have decided to join in the move for peace at any price.

The cause which led to the troubles have been of long standing, and grew out of the attempt of ship agents and others interested to reduce rates. The white screwmen claim that the colored men who were given a share of the work under an agreement, made secret orders and violated the agreement in order to obtain more work, and gradually crowd the white men out. The white screwmen then severed all ties with the blacks and refused to work with them, or for the men who employed them. The white longshoremen joined the screwmen in this.

Since then the steamship lines have been gradually going over to the negroes. Lately the white screwmen quit work on the lines still loyal to them, stating that they would not work until the whole affair was straightened out. Several more lines then took on negro labor, from necessity. The whites finally determined to retaliate on the stevedores by offering to reduce rates and take the ships direct. Ships in haste accepted the offer, but the agents stood by the stevedores. The latter offered to pay more than the screwmen asked, but the screwmen refused to deal with them. The agents offered to pay the stevedores over their wages and place the stevedores over them as superintendents, but the screwmen again declined. Then the stevedores began importing colored screwmen from Galveston, and the whites, growing desperate, broke loose in riots.

The dead are: William Campbell, colored screwman, shot on Phillip street; Jules Calice Carrahe, shoemaker, shot in front of Lyon's clothing store; unknown, shot in front of the street; Leonard, colored, scolden, shot over the right eye.

The injured are: James A. Bane, white, purser steamship engineer, shot in the head twice, arm once, dangerous; Henry Brown, colored, screwman, shot five times, both arms and both legs, will recover; Tim Persten, colored coal scaler, shot in the head, leg and thigh and may recover; Louis Cast, colored, employer sugar refinery, shot in hip, will recover; Billy Williams, colored, screwman, shot in leg, will recover; Frank Lighthall, colored, driver for cement firm, shot in leg, dangerous; Robert Brooks, white longshoreman, shot with Winchester in right leg below the knee.

Two negroes, names unknown, jumped into the river and it is believed were drowned.

U. S. TROOPS REFUSED.

New Orleans Authorities Most First Aid. International Complications.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The intimation that troops were needed at New Orleans came from the United States district attorney there, and Attorney General Olney has replied that the state must first exhaust its resources or deny protection before troops can be used.

The British officials here regard the present trouble as part of the racial agitation which has been going on for some time and which first broke out in connection with cotton ships. The white labor of that section object to the employment of negro labor on the ships, and to this is attributed many of the incendiary fires which have occurred. The progress of the trouble is being closely observed by the British officials, although they feel confident that the local authorities in Louisiana are doing everything possible to suppress the disorder, and if the trouble passes beyond local control, the federal authorities will take such steps as are necessary to protect foreigners and Americans alike.

It is said that the complaint of the Englishman, Bain, injured in the riot, would first be submitted to the British consul at New Orleans, who would communicate with the foreign legation at London, and direct to the embassy here, according to the emergency. If the offense was shown to be against Bain because he was an Englishman, it is said Sir Julian Pauncefote would demand an explanation. If, however, Bain's nationality had no part in the affair and he was hit because he was in the mob, then no attention would be given to the incident.

The action of the Italian government at the time of the New Orleans lynching is cited as showing the diplomatic aspect of the trouble. The lynchings were against Italians, as such, and not against a miscellaneous mob including Italians. For that reason Italy protested and then summarily broke off diplomatic relations with the United States by having Baron Fava demand his passports. The United States ultimately paid an indemnity to the families of those lynched. It is said the same rule would now apply to affairs against Englishmen, as such, but not to miscellaneous mobs including some Englishmen.

THE INCOME TAX

Case Occupies the Attention of Some Big Lawyers.

Attorney General Olney Argues in Behalf of the Law—He Explains at Length the Meaning of the Word "Uniform."

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Attorney General Olney, in his argument in support of the income tax before the supreme court, said that the constitution required that the tax be uniform.

He declared that whether an income tax is a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, or whether it is a tax on the privilege of doing business, is a question as to the meaning of the word "uniform." He explained at length the meaning of the word "uniform," and declared that the tax was a direct tax, and that it was uniform.

Mr. Olney devoted considerable time to the meaning of the word "uniform," as applied to the collection of income taxes, etc., declaring that the word had a territorial application and no other. The power to tax, he said, is for practical use and is necessarily to be adapted to the necessities of the government. These are never the same for any two persons and as applied to any community, however small, are infinitely diversified. Nothing has been offered declared by courts and jurists, than that absolute equality of taxation is impossible.

NUN'S GARB BARRED

In Public Schools in Pennsylvania—The Legislature Acts

On the Matter of All Religious Insignia by Teachers—Spanker's Speech—He Was Called Down by the Speaker of the House.

HARRISBURG, March 13.—The house has passed, finally, by a vote of 151 to 26, the bill prohibiting the wearing of any religious insignia or garb by teachers in the public schools. The big guns of the patriotic orders were conspicuous on the floor, while the galleries were filled with interested spectators.

Before the bill came up the Republican leaders of the house and some of the officials of the patriotic orders held a conference. Some of the former feared that the measure would drive to the party a gun that kicks, andavored its withdrawal. They were overruled, however, and the bill was kept on the track.

In defending the bill, Mr. Spangler (Cumberland) made a speech denouncing the Roman Catholic church and its head, to whom he referred as "that man, Pope Leo, the twelfth." He said of the Democratic Chairman Harrity: "Follow this man up along the Allegheny mountains, and we will find that he is in consultation with the Roman Catholic priests, who said to these men: 'Denounce the orders and we will give you the votes of our church.'"

In closing his speech, Mr. Spangler took from his desk a small American flag, which he waved triumphantly until called down by Speaker Walton.

Preparing for a Convention.

PITTSBURGH, March 13.—The committee of arrangements is in the city preparing for the convention here of the Society of American Florists, Aug. 20, 21, 22 and 23. The committee is composed as follows: Edwin Lonsdale of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, president of the florists' society; William J. Stewart, secretary, of Boston; T. B. Beatty, treasurer, of Oil City, Pa.; P. O'Mara of Jersey City, N. J.; Rudolph of Chicago, J. C. Remington of Sioux City, Iowa; A. Wood of Denver, Jackson Dawson of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; G. P. Rawson of Elmira, N. Y.; H. Groves, Hon. John Burton and George C. Watson of Philadelphia. One thousand delegates are expected at the convention in August.

The Populist Demands Blood.

LITTLE ROCK, March 13.—In a speech in house, the Populist party severely denounced the Populist party. Dr. Crosby (Pop.) took umbrage at his remarks and when he had finished handed Mr. South a note asking him to select his weapons and name a place of meeting. South tore the note into bits and threw the paper into Crosby's face. The Populist flushed with anger, but did not resent the insult. Returning to his desk, he wrote another note to Crosby, in which he said that South ignored the second note. Crosby has been looking for South.

Accused of Embezzlement.

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—An examination of the books of the Kansas City Electric Light company has developed the fact that the company has been systematically robbed of about \$6,000 during the past few years. A. J. Coulter, who has been bookkeeper for the company since 1889, is accused of being the embezzler.

A Desperado Shoots an Officer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 13.—William Ketchum, an officer of Logan county, was shot and killed on Big Lick creek by Milton Gross, whom he was attempting to arrest. Ketchum was mortally wounded. Gross is a desperate character and has figured prominently in shooting affairs. He is still at large.

Bank Officials Arrested.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., March 13.—The officers of the Bank of Brookfield, which closed its doors early in January, are under arrest on a state warrant sworn out by six depositions of the defendant bank. They are charged with receiving deposits when they knew the bank was in a failing condition.

Shot Over a Dog.

ATLANTA, March 13.—Near Hawkinsville, Ga., a white farmer, was shot and killed by John Walker, a neighbor. Pipkin had killed Walker's dog. The murderer is at large, and is captured by a lynching is likely.

The Weather.

Light snow or rain; easterly winds; stationary temperature; colder tomorrow.

RIDDLED WITH LEAD.

A Mad Mob in Colorado Wreak Vengeance on Nine Italian Murderers.

FOUR OF THEM KILLED.

Another Instance of a Race War Between Americans and Foreigners.

The Italians Were Being Taken to Jail in Wagon When Fired Upon—Driver of the Wagon Killed.

WATSONBURG, Colo., March 13.—Two or three days ago Deputy Sheriff Hixon was brutally murdered at this place by several Italian coal miners. After pouncing the deputy's head into a pulp, the body was hidden and was not found until Monday morning. A general alarm was given and bloodhounds put upon the murderers' trail. In a short time the well-trained dogs succeeded in running down nine men, who acknowledged having committed the crime, and each endeavored to lay it on the other.

An inquest was held, at which the guilt of the nine Italians was plainly proven. Hixon being a very popular man, the feeling among other miners and citizens in general grew to fever heat, and at the close of the coroner's inquest, as the prisoners were being taken to jail in a wagon, a mob made a rush for them, and before the sheriff and his deputies could raise a hand to protect them, the bodies of four of the Italians and the American driver were riddled with bullets.

At this juncture a general riot started. One hundred or more Italians, seeing their countrymen lying around dead, became frenzied, and are swearing they will have vengeance. Both factions began arming themselves and at last accounts were expected to come together at any moment. The telegraph operator at Watsonburg has abandoned his post, leaving no way to secure further information except as it is brought into surrounding towns by people who are fleeing from the scene of trouble, or deputy sheriffs seeking assistance.

JAPAN'S BIG VICTORY.

The Terms of Peace Have Been Agreed Upon and China

Gives up a Great Deal—The Japs Get Formosa, Will Occupy Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei for a Number of Years, Get Big Money Indemnity and Korea Secures Independence.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—As a result of the negotiations between Minister Dunn in Japan and Minister Denby in China, the terms of the peace about to be concluded between China and Japan are now known with little short of exactness. As understood in high official circles, they are as follows:

First.—The treaty between Japan and China has ceased to exist by reason of war, but on the renewal of peace the new treaty will grant Japan extra territorial jurisdiction over China, but the latter country will surrender the extra territorial jurisdiction she formerly held in Japan.

Second.—There will be no extension of Japanese territory on the main land of Asia, but the island of Formosa, a Chinese possession lying off the coast, will be permanently ceded to Japan.

Third.—The Japanese will by treaty be granted the right to continue the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, the two great naval stations leading to the Gulf of Pechili, for a term of years.

Fourth.—The claims of China that Korea is a dependency of her's shall be forever relinquished and Korea shall henceforth be independent.

Fifth.—The cash indemnity to be paid by China will not exceed \$50,000,000 in gold.

A Controversy Over Communion Cups.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—A resolution offered at the Methodist conference characterizing as unchristian-like the use of individual cups at the Lord's supper, brought to their feet a large portion of the delegates. Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt, pastor of Grace church, Baltimore, which recently adopted individual cups, had a tilt with Bishop Andrews. The former intimated that the use of one cup was filthy.

The resolution was rejected by the conference. The delegates, who were brought to the use of one cup, were disappointed.

Wants to Be Honestly Elected.

ATLANTA, March 13.—The resignation of J. C. Black as congressman from the Tenth district has been accepted. This is the district represented in the Fifty-second congress by Tom Watson, and in 1892 Black defeated Watson and in the late election again contested the seat. Black was elected on the face of the returns, but frauds being charged on both sides, he has resigned and the race will be run over again.

Excited Over Our Claims.

COLON, March 13.—The claims of the United States against this government for having stopped telegrams sent by that government to its representatives on the isthmus creating the greatest excitement here. The Liberals say they will see that no property of foreigners is destroyed or touched by the soldiers and will defend the same if possible against deserters and refugees.

To Import American Negroes.

MANGUA, Nicaragua, March 13.—The government has arranged with an American syndicate for the introduction of 2,500 able-bodied negroes and their families from the United States to be employed, most of them, in agriculture in the coast country.

Governor McKinley in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, March 13.—Governor McKinley was delayed in Rome by a wreck on the East Tennessee road near that city. He was entertained by the Republicans of Rome and later came to this city.

Defaulter Ticket Caught. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 13.—Advices received here via Tampa report the arrest, in Mexico, of Taylor, the ex-South Dakota treasurer, who defaulted for several hundred thousand dollars.

QUEEN LIL

Sentenced—The \$5,000 Fine and Five Years Imprisonment

May Not Be Literally Executed—Provided She Gets Out of the Country—This She Will Likely Do.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—Hawaiian advices received here state that the ex-queen has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,000. She is still confined in a room in the executive building, where she was placed on the day of her arrest, and is under military guard. Just what is to be done with Liliuokalani is a question which the government has not yet answered. Certain it is that she will not be kept in the executive building for five years or placed in the Oahu prison.

Undoubtedly before the end of the month some proposition will be received from the ex-queen's representatives whereby she will either take up her residence on one of the other islands, or leave the country, doubtless to go to England. She has a private income of about ten thousand a year, which will not be interfered with.

OUR OWN STATE.

A Deputy Postmaster in Trouble—Incorporation Papers Filed

With the Secretary of State—A Political Surprise in Toledo—Infirmary Inmate at Eaton Suicides—War Veteran Dead—Ohio People Lucky Heirs—News From Many Ohio Points.

Incorporated in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 13.—The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state: R. L. Watkins company, Columbus, capital stock \$2,000; Lucas Supply company, Mansfield, capital stock \$10,000; Monroe Stove company, Mansfield, capital stock \$25,000; New Madison Building and Loan company, Madison, capital stock \$30,000; Dayton Gas Engine Manufacturing company, Dayton, capital stock \$10,000; Royal Plaster company, Cincinnati, capital stock \$25,000.

Squire Called on to Resign.

TOLEDO, March 13.—Mayor Major treated the politicians to a big surprise when he called upon W. I. Squire for his resignation as trustee of the Soldiers' Memorial building, to which he was appointed by Mayor two years ago. This is said to be the result of the alleged Cincinnati disclosures relative to Squire. Squire is widely known, having been president of the Ohio Republican league, and in 1893, a candidate for the presidency of the National League of Republican Clubs. It is stated that he will resign without protest.

A Decision May Be Needed.

COLUMBUS, March 13.—The supreme court may have a case of the citizenship of women to decide in view of the law permitting them to vote on certain questions. Attorney General Lawrence decided under the state law that a foreign-born woman whose husband was a citizen could not vote unless she had taken out naturalization papers. The United States law holds that when a foreign-born woman marries a citizen she becomes a citizen without the need of naturalization.

An Infirmary Inmate Suicides.

EATON, O., March 13.—David Montfort, an old inmate at the county infirmary, died from taking prussic green. He left the infirmary and went to the cemetery, where he took the prussic green. He was found a few hours afterward and taken to the home of his sister, here, where he died. On his person was found a letter addressed to J. R. Stephen of Eaton, in which he stated that he was being treated by one of the inmates of the infirmary.

An Old War Veteran Dead.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 13.—Joseph Pierre Drouillard, a veteran of the war of 1812, died last evening at his home, leaving four surviving veterans of that war. Mr. Drouillard fought in 18 pitched battles in the war of 1812, and had been lived until next September would have been 89 years of age. He was a descendant of Napoleon I and had held numerous government positions, having been postmaster at Gallipolis for many years.

Bronson Must Serve His Term.

TOLEDO, March 13.—The supreme court has affirmed the verdict of guilty and sentence of four years in the case of the state of Ohio vs. Charles E. Bronson of Defiance, for embezzlement. Bronson was connected with the Defiance Savings bank. When the sheriff went to arrest Bronson, the latter could not be found, and it was stated that he had left for the east on a Baltimore and Ohio train.

Ohio People Are Heirs.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A telegram received from Springfield, O., says that a letter has just come from the lawyer sent to Brazil by the Baffenbarger heirs of Springfield, O., in which he estimates that estate at \$16,000,000, and says that the heirs will get their money in a few months if nothing unforeseen occurs. The share of Mrs. John Crawford of this city it put at \$1,000,000.

Prominent Toledo Citizens Dead.

TOLEDO, March 13.—The city has lost two of its foremost citizens by death in the person of H. W. Bigelow of the firm of Worth, Kirk & Bigelow, and James H. Ritch, agent for the Lachman & Co. firm. Mr. Bigelow was born in Colchester, Conn., 37 years ago. Mr. Ritch was a native of the city.

Reconciliation at Cincinnati Valid.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The supreme court of Ohio has announced an opinion finding the recent annexation of suburban townships to Cincinnati, to be valid. This decision is to materially increase the population of the city.

SPAIN'S BAD BREAK.

Our Flag Insulted by the Spaniards—The Alliance Was Fired on

WITHOUT PROVOCATION.